o for the life of me. If any man has a right to beg it its the folly of running away from his master, and and thing has made miserable—after all, this poor vol-many outcast may be called a happy man, for he takes verything as it comes, and, like Falstaff, not only angles himself, but is the cause of laughter in others, by white laborers, in spite of their scruples, delight to have him work with them in hay and harvest; for he cats them to a rousing laugh whenever they stop to

grees below zero. Solomon came to solicit my charity. He was dressed in his summer suit, and presented a pic-ture of desolation. But he did not come whining, with a long face, and a long, lying story; he only said his eife and family were almost perishing with cold and hun-er, and—what I know to be true—he could get no work this inclement season. After giving him a suit of my old, weather-beaten clothes, &c., &c.—hem! don't let your right hand know what your left docs—I thought I had acquired the privilege of adding a little modicum of almonition, as that cost nothing.
"Solomon"—said I with imposing gravity, if not down-

right solemnity "Solomon, you know you can get plenty of work almost all the year round at a dollar a lay, and a dollar and a half in hay and harvest time Now, Solomon, you might easily save enough from your wages to keep you from starving in winter. Why don't on lay by a little for a rainy day, and not tip up your

Solomon here made an enormous display of ivery, winkled his mischievous eye, and, putting on a most nizzical look, replied:

"Ah! master; you know niggers will be niggers There was no more to be said on the subject.

I must reserve the continuation of my catalogue

Yours, always,

From the Richmond Exam THE ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNOR WALKER-

THE PRESIDENT'S INSTRUCTIONS. e is no room for doubt as to the position which he administration occupies on Kansas questions. Its po-ition will be found exactly defined, expounded, and lim-ted in the Cincinnati platform and the Kansas-Nebraska

The administration desires that the people of the Ter itory shall be at liberty to decide upon their laws and constitution in their own way. Its policy will be a pasive policy, so far as the volition of the people of the Ter-itory is concerned; but it will be an active policy to the tent of removing all impediments from the way of the

ignover the constant of the many unit

be Presente Increasions to Gran Wolker, through the Services of Street.

The state of things in Kansas has caused the President great solicitude. He is very anxious for the permanent continuance of the public peace, and for the restoration of public confidence, so that the people of that Territory may enjoy tranquillity and the exercise of all the rights which justly belong to them. This effected, a career of district that the different metals which may as money depend on the social state of the concerned. Our ancestors in the time of Juli was the proposition of the concerned of the matural district the concerned of the concerned of the matural district the concerned of the concerned of the matural district the concerned of the concerned of the matural district them the concerned of the concerned of the matural district the concerned of the concerned of the matural district the concerned of the concerned of the concerned of the matural district the concerned of the re occasioning great uncasiness everywhere, and threat here occasioning great measiness everywhere, and threatning the most disastrous consequences. It is believed
that firmness and discretion in the administration of the
stritorial government will go far towards the permanent
stablishment of the peace which now prevails there, and
is hoped will prevent its future disturbance.

In seeking to procure the services of a citizen qualified
to undertake these responsible duties with a prospect of
access, the President was gratified to learn, when applition was made to you, that you were willing to seek

cess, the Frestient was gratified to tearn, when appli-cion was made to you, that you were willing to accept e office of governor of Kausas, and to devote yourself the execution of its important duties. In this feeling is confident the country will participate, and will find your distinguished public services and in the high po-ions you have so ably filled an assurance that the mea-ries you a lopt will be well calculated to assert the thority of the level.

But as you had informed him in your letter of acstance that circumstances beyond your control would der it impossible for you to leave here before the sec-d Monday of May next, he assents to this delay, and ets that immediately thereafter you will proceed to regovernment and enter upon your duties. And the uses that immediately thereafter you will proceed to our government and enter upon your duties. And the esident the more readily assents to this arrangement cause, in the mean time, F. P. Stanton, esq., will ac-pt the office of secretary of the Territory, and, in your sence, will be vested with all the powers of the ex-utive. He will immediately set out for Kansas. In cepting the office he has been animated by the same office which have, recognited you to make a secrifice to pring the onice he has been animated by the same vives which have prompted you to make a sacrifice to public interests, and he will command the confidence he country by his well-known services and experience, by his qualifications for the position.

commissions for yourself and for him accompany

attainment of which will bring it to a speedy termi-ion. These were clearly and succinctly stated in the sident's recent inaugural address, and I imbody the esident's recent inaugural address, and I inabody the magraphs in this communication, asking your special ention to them. It is declared in that instrument to "the imperative and indispensable duty of the governent of the United States to secure to every resident abitant the free and independent expression of his nion by his vote. This sacred right of each individual set be preserved," and "that being accomplished, nother and the sacred right of a Territory e from all foreign interference, to decide their own desy for themselves, subject only to the constitution of United States."

United States.

John these great rights of individual action and of blic decision rests the foundation of American institublic decision rests the foundation of American institu-ns, and if they are faithfully secured to the people of mean the political condition of the country will soon to be seen to be successful to the people of t y, and every attempt to overswe or interrupt the free rice of the right of voting must be promptly repelled punished. Freedom and safety for the legal voter, exclusion and punishment for the illegal one—these ould be great principles of your administration. The regular legislature of the Territory having author-the assembling of a convention to frame a constitu-b, to be accepted or rejected by Congress, under the visions of the felters constitute, the respect of Ken

resented for eighteen centuries as the special sink of the protected in the peaceful election belogates for such a purpose under such authority, and convention itself has a right to similar protection in opportunity for tranquil and undisturbed deliberation, on such a constitution shall be submitted to the peof the Territory, they must be protected in the exerof their right to value for or against that instrument.

sary authority in that emergency to the instructions of ore given by the President of the United States y this department to your predecessors. Copies of instructions accompany this communication, and opies of the instructions heretofore issued by the bepartment, and of those issued by the present Sec-

These instructions carry along with them their own dece and express the position of the administration with

The administration needed no prompting in laying down this map of policy; they are equally as little in need of suggestions from officious men and bodies of men outside of Kamsas as to the course of conduct they should pursue towards Walker. They are bound to consult the laws of the country, and the political pledges they have given to it, in shaping their measures towards Kansas and Walker; and if they must needs look to indications other than these for their guidance, they would be bound to pay especial regard to the condition of things in Kan-gus; and to award full as much attention to the voice of

their conventions and newspapers, as to the utterances of similar organs of sentiment cutside of Kansas.

Especially does Mr. Buchanan mean to rely on the people for support and guidance in the difficult service to which they have called him. It was to the people that he owed his nomination at Cincinnati. The politicians were notoriously opposed to him; and would have refused the nomination to him if they had dared. It was the people who elected him; for it is notorious that the politicians who now make haste to assail him on every opportunity were at heart hopeful of his defeat in November last. They have been hostile to him ever since. They assailed him before he was inaugurated as President. They have assailed him on every pretext that has offered since. It is to the popularity of James Buchanan with the masses of the people, in spite of the opposition of politicians, that the country occs its everye at this moment from the most terrible civil convulsions. Mr. Buchanan means to rely upon this same support of the people against the assaults of poli-ticians and conventions of politicians, North and South. The politicians have been against him from the first, the people with him from the first. Mr. Buchanan owes much to the people of the South; little, very little, to the politicians of the South. Which is stronger may be a matter of doubt; but on this the politicians may rely, that as Mr. Buchanan owes them nothing, so, while he desires harmony and peace, yet will he not allow any

thing they may say or do to warp him from a fearless pursuit of the straight line of duty to the people and to the

From the London Examiner, June 13. THE INDIAN DRAIN OF GOLD AND SILVER. India has been charged with draining Europe of its old and silver for the fourteen centuries between the ime of Pliny and that of Columbus. It plundered Europe when Europe had no America to replenish its coffers. It plundered it in the same way when it had, and now is plundering it worse than ever, although the gold of Cali-fornia and Australia have been added to the gold and silver of Potest: For the ignets of the thoughtless we shall give a short explanation, which we hope may tend to disadministration absolutely and irrerectably to this line conduct. In some conduct, and only to this line of conduct. In some conduct, and only to this line of conduct. In some conduct, and only to this line of conduct. In some conduct, and only to this line of conduct in the alleged drain of the precious metals. Good and silver no more constitute the wealth of a nation that it is according to the conductive we have found all our expectation of the wealth. Like these, are like indeed, every appreciately controlled and for orderectable them, of the metals of them fully austianced and for expectation of the wealth of a nation of a part of the wealth of a nation of a part of the metals of them fully austianced and the part of the wealth of a nation of a part of the metals of the metals of the conductive that the conductive to the some second or which their fully against the alleged drain of the precious metals. Close and there are no constituted to a part of the conductive that the conductive that the conductive this conductive that the conductive with which we keep our accounts. We could not with writing and figures. above them of a very feelish preposession, for such be-yord all doubt is the slieged drain of the precious metals, less the constitution pattern to that of the writing and figures with which we keep our accounts. We could not without them, but we could certainly dispense with them with the less inconvenience. would be all. In order to understand what is to follow, we premise that the different metals which may be used as money depend on the social state of the community concerned. Our ancestors in the time of Julius Casar used iron rings. The Romans began with copper, and then as they advanced used silver, and finally both gold and silver. Our standard, as the wealthiest people in the world, is gold, while silver and copper are with us mere counters. Such is now also the case with the Anglo-Saxons of America. The French, who have a

double standard of gold and silver, and are now strug gling against its inconvenience, will soon be driven to follow our example, for their silver is rapidly draining off to India. The universal standard of the poorer people of Asia, from the Black to the Yellow sea, is silver. The gold and silver which are beyond our own wants at home we send abroad, and during the last year we have sent to India and China probably not less than fourteen this is a sum certainly equal in value to the whole prodthority of the law.

The President was desirous that you should proceed it is clear that it is no more a drain than our export of have a surplus to dispose of. Silver goes to India and China because it is, at present, by some ten per cent. more valuable in those countries than in England, and it flows from America to England because it is more valuable in the countries of England because it is more valuable in the countries of the countries o England than in America. There is no robbery or loss of were possible, all the gold and silver we import, would be to maintain not only a useless but a pernicious hoard. It

would be like cramming our warehouses with textile fabrics and metals which we did not want, and refusing to exchange them for what we did want. It would be Adam Smith's simile of keeping more pots and pans than we had food to cook. Indeed, it would be more absurd. Suppose, for example, we had, were it possible, kept all the gold and silver we have imported since the California and Australian discoveries, the amount would by this time have probably been some four-fold over and above our wants. Independent of the cost of maintaining the monster hoard, the result would be a four-fold price of every commodity that gold and silver represented. The loaf of bread, instead of 9d., would cost us 3s., and our exorbitant prices would cut us off from all foreign intercourse. Our present exports of £120,000,000 would cease. and so, of course, would our imports, since no foreigner would take our goods. No more gold and silver would assuredly come into a country where they were at a depreciation of 75 per cent. The only advantage we should derive would consist in cheaper trinkets and cheaper

plate. A silver teapot which now costs £10 might be had for perhaps 50s., and a marriage-ring for which we pay 10s. would be had for half a crown—a precious com-pensation for our folly! But to return to India and China: Our principal export of siver at present is to these countries, and why it is so is readily explained. As we have already stated, it is, with the exception of small change in copper, zinc, or shells, the sole currency of every country of Asia. They have no paper money to substitute for it, and few bills of exchange; and the consequence is that their consumption of silver is large proportioned to their small wealth. Hindostan and all the countries in its neighborhood, which have been represented for eighteen centuries as the special sink of

of their right of voting for or against that instrument, the fair expression of the popular will must not be trupted by fraud or violence. The President concurs in the hope, expressed by you, the intervention of the military force will not be neary; but, should this just expectation be disappointed, eiters you for the measures you must adopt and for the sary authority in that emergence to the instructions. its own produce, and importing much less of ours. We export to it about £11,000,000 worth; and in indigo,

cotton, corn, sugar, and some thirty minor products, we import at least £13,000,000 worth. The balance must be paid in silver. Again: the construction of railways is

retary of War respecting the employment of the troops of the United States upon your requisition.

You will communicate freely with this department from time to time, so that the President may be kept informed as to the true state of things in Kansas. the case exportation from the latter to the former is sur to continue. The case of China is somewhat different, al-though similar. It has mines both of gold and silver, and, sufficient precision and perspiculty to be understood of all therefore, proportioned to wealth and number, requires a similar foreign supply. At present, however, it is exporting, and chiefly in the great staples of tea and silk, far more than it imports of English or Indian products. But China is far more easily saturated with the precious metals than India, and has been as often an exporter as an importer. For a score of years, and down to 1851, it exported to the yearly amount of a couple of millions, and we ourselves, in the form of a contribution, carried off a round six millions, nearly the whole in native silver Such a reflux is pretty sure to take place in due time and then there will assuredly follow an increased con sumption of Indian products and British manufactures democracy within that Territory, expressed through We trust we have now sufficiently explained the nature of that drain which some weak people would have us be lieve must lead to our undoing, but which, on the con trary, contributes largely to our advantage. If it be a drain at all, it is one that clears our own land of a noisome superfluity, and the stream from which, flowing to distant lands, irrigates and fertilizes them to our abundant profit.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

University of Vinginia have been in session this week. The Dispatch states that among the changes made is the allowance of a certain per cent, on their schools to the professors, in addition to their fixed salaries. The proctor's salary has been increased to \$2,000 per annum. The board concluded not to petition the legislature to permit the university to accept the endowment of an agricultural professorship, the power of the State Society to mominate the professor being an objection. It was determined to be inexpedient to erect additional buildings to the institution unless the present prove of insufficient capacity. The board appropriated \$1,500 for a gymnassium, \$2,000 for new apparatus for the school of natural philosophy, \$700 for chemical apparatus, \$1,500 for specimens for the school of comparative anatomy, and \$500 for paintings for the school of anatomy. Professor Bledsoe was authorized to appoint another assistant in his department. John S. Dix was appointed hotel-keeper. A committee was appointed to contract for the building of water works for the university.—Richmond Enquirer.

STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC.—The Adriatic is now under control of Mr. Collins, who has taken sole charge, fast approaching completion, and it is expected she will be ready to depart for Liverpool by the middle of September. Those portions of her engine which were experimental, and could not be made to work, have been removed, and and could not be made to work, have been removed, and are being replaced by such improvements as have stood the test of practical experience. The builder of her engines legan by putting in a new system of valves, and a new arrangement of surface condenser. Several trials were made with the valves and condenser, in all of which they failed. The valves, which were made tapering like faucets, stuck fast by expansion and contraction, and broke down the valve gear. The condenser, in which the ends of the tubes were packed by India-rubber washers on a new plan, leaked so badly as to be practically valueless.

[New York Times.]

THE MRARDED BOY. - A boy named Arnold Mockeritz The marked boy.—A boy named Arnold Mockeritz, ed three and a half years, a native of Prussia, died denly yesterday at 139 Lewis street. He was remarkble for his physical developments, having a long beard at his physical development, and have a some time eet upon exhibition in the Bowery. An inquest was of his which Dr. Hanlan testified that "deceased measured at his hold to head 21 inches. He was 36 inches around the head 21 inches. He was 36 inches around the high, and weighed about 97 outside the head 21 inches. He was 36 inches around the high, and weighed about 97 outside the head 21 inches. He was 36 inches around the thip, and weighed about 97 outside the stated that he would drink four gallons of all in 44 hours. His body was covered with black hair, eight model of the stowach." The following verificit was rendered by the jury: "That the said model Mockeritz came to his death by congestion of the cam, from distension of the stomach." N. Y. Post.

HEAVY ROBBERY AT THE JEBERY CITY RALLEGAD DEFOT.—

brain, from distension of the stomach."—N. Y. Post.

HEAVY ROBBERY AT THE JERSEY CITY RAILROAD DEFOT.—
Mr. Joseph P. Mahoney, from Frederick county, Virginia, mentering the Jersey City railroad depot on Wednesday morning, to take the 8, a. m., train for Philadelphia, was robbed by some dexterous pickpocket of his pocket-book, containing \$1,235 in money and two notes of \$617 each. Mr. Mahoney missed his pocket-book the moment after he had seated himself in the cars, but all his efforts to discover subsequently the perpetrator of the thefit were ineffectual. He says that as he was passing through the gate leading into the depot he felt some one pull him by one of his shoulders, but he thought nathing of it, supposing some person in hurrying to pass by him had merely attempted to pull him aside. A reward of \$400 has been offered for the recovery of the money.

The papers record numerous cases of poisoning by the

The papers record numerous cases of poisoning by the bite of spiders. In most cases, says the Providence Journal, they have yielded to treatment; in a few they have been fatal. Whether these insects are more abundant this season or more venomous, or whether the cases have been more generally recorded, we do not know. It is said that catuit, externally applied, is a remedy. Whiskey, taken freely, is said to be too much for almost any other poison.

The London Times states that letters from Malta ou have so ably filled an assurance that the mea-ou alopt will be well calculated to assert the ty of the law. This is a sum certainly equal in value to the whole prod-uce of the gold of Australia within the same time. This is the drain which is supposed to rob us of our wealth; but it is clear that it is no more a drain than our export of treadent was desirous that you should proceed at left to Kansas and enter upon the exceptive du-uit as you had informed him in your letter of ac-

England than in America. There is no robbery or loss of wealth to any party concerned, but, on the contrary, a 150 bundles of paper. (The paper was for the New York fair and profitable exchange. To keep at home, if that Carolina—probably sent on as a specimen from some paper mill in the North State.)—Richmond Dispatch, July 7.

Some of the citizens of Abingdon, Virginia, are about forming a company for the purpose of working a coal vein recently discovered in Washington county. It is located on the north fork of the Holston, some six miles below the Salt Works. It has been visited by a competent geo-logist, who pronounces it anthracite coal of good quality, and says the indications are that the supply is extensive. Specimens have been tried in some of the smith-shops, and it is said to be of superior quality.

Sanors.—The Journal of Commerce states that the pre vailing stagnation of freights, and consequent idleness of shipping, cause a temporary surplus of scamen in New York but no crew has yet been shipped under the new system. The Daniel Webster, to sail shortly, will probably have the first experience under its operations. Small vesse have procured crows readily, but at increased wages. Amen do not yet offer themselves freely, it is presume they are influenced by the boarding-house-keepers.

A western paper makes mention of a block of marble taken from a quarry opposite Caradean, Missouri, fifty miles above Cairo, on the Mississippi. The marble is described as of a brownish color, beautifully variegated, of a very fine grain, susceptible of a high polish, and excellent for building and ornamental purposes.

Henry Winter, an American, is at the head of the ship building establishment of the Danube Navigation Com-pany, one of the largest and most successful in the world whose invested capital amounts to \$17,000,000. They have at present in constant employment 95 side-whee steamers, 19 propellers, 450 barges, and 150 landing bridges, roads, and coal tenders, all of iron, and they are constantly adding to their number.

United States Patent Office,

United States Patent Office,
Washington, July 10, 1557.

Washington, July 10, 1557.

Note the petition of James Sanford, of Redding, Connecticut, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 12th of october, 1843, for an improvement in straw cutters, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 12th day of October, 1843, for an improvement in straw cutters, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 12th day of October, 18457.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 28th of September next, at 12 october, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons Opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all teatmony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be isken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 18th of September; depositions, and other papers relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Union, Intelligencer, and Evening Star, Washington; Republicans, Baltimore; Pennsylvanian, Philadelphia; Daily News, New York; and Post, Boston, once a week for three successive weeks previous to the 28th September next, the day of hearing.

CHARLES MASON, Commissioner of Patents.

LOCAL NEWS.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE RAILROAD EXCURSION.

days since we mentioned that invitations had been ex-tended to the citizens of St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chilicothe to join in a railroad excursion to the eastern cities. The excursionists were to have left Cincinnation the 15th, but we learn from the Baltimore papers of yesterday evening that Mr. Brooks, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, has sent a telegraphic dependent to the recognition of the cities observed. spatch to the mayors of each of the cities above named, suggesting the propriety of delaying their contemplated visit to the East until early in the fall. Mr. Brooks, upon full consultation with the committee on the part of Baltimore, was induced to pursue this course in consequence of the absence from that city of many gentlemen who would "take great that city of many gentlemen who would "take great pleasure in being present, and uniting in whatever dem-onstration might be made to reciprocate the cordial and munificent reception shown them whilst in those cities during their late excursion West." No answer had been received last night by Mr. Brooks; but should the ar-rangement of those who contemplate joining in this ex-cursion be so far completed to render it impracticable to make this postponguent we have that the cities to make this postponement, we hope that the citizens of Washington will be ready to receive them in a hearty

THE CRIMINAL COURT YESTERDAY.—Charles Barker, his case being submitted to the court, was fined \$1 and costs for assault and battery on S. C. Larkin. The case of James M. Miner for assault and battery on Eli Lake was also submitted to the court; decision not yet given. Thomas Donelson, indicted for an assault and battery on his wife, having obtained the pardon and intercession of the latter, was fined fifty cents, and warned to keep straight for the future, and the twain went their way re-joicing. Patrick Cahill, convicted of an assault and bat-tery on Bridget Higgins on the 1st of July mat., was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment in the county jail, and to pay a fine of \$10. Cordelia Ann Hazell was put on new trial on indictment for buying an eighteen-dollar breast-pin from a small boy, knowing it to be stolen, it being the property of one Gasenheimer. The jury re-

urned a verdict of acquittal.

The grand jury were discharged until eleven o'clock

the charge of Mr. John E. Thompson, was examined yesterday afternoon by S. Yorke AtLee, esq., president of the board of school trustees. There were present several members of the board of trustees and of the city councils, teachers of the city, and many friends and patrons of the school. The examination was thoroughly and rigidly conducted, and resulted in the scholars acquitting themselves to the entire satisfaction of the audience.

The class on the constitution exhibited a thorough knowledge of that time-honored instrument. We are

glad to see that the school trustees of this city are alive to the importance of instilling into the minds of the young a correct knowledge of the basis of our government by introducing the study of the constitution into our pub

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY. -- An effort is being made improve the condition of the Washington Library, not only by making additions to the number of its books, but by enlarging its building. The Washington Library Company was chartered in 1814, and among its early patrons were Presidents Madison, Monroe, and Adams, J. C. Calhoun and W. H. Crawford. For the purpose of making the proposed improvements \$1,500 will be need-ed, and the Board of Managers propose to raise this sum by selling the stock, which originally commanded twelve dollars a share, at six dollars. The enterprise is worthy of support, and we hope our citizens will quickly respond circular which has recently been issued by the

WE UNDERSTAND that Miss Mary Wannell, the estimable natron of the Protestant Orphan Asylum in this city, has ent in her resignation to the board of managers, assigning as a reason for such a step continued III health, ren-dering her unable to longer endure the onerous duties and responsibilities of the situation. This was a labor of love with Miss Wannell, to which she was well adapted both by heart and mind, and it will be no easy matter for the board of managers to fill her place.

THE GERHARDT CASE. - The jury in the case of Joseph Gerhardt, tried for manslaughter, being unable to agree upon a verdict, were brought into court at half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, having been out about wenty-five hours. A new trial of the case was set for this

PERSONAL. Hon. Isaac E. Morse, of Louisiana, and Hon. Nathan Clifford, ex-attorney general of Maine, are

clock, a m., there will be another trial of the streetsweeping machine, which was set to work a short time since in front of the city post office. This time the place this machine. If it should do the work better and with greater facility than it is done under the present arrangement, then it is to be hoped that the proper authoriti will buy it, and use it freely for the future.

Yesterday morning a stout young man proceeded to the office of Justice Donn, and applied for a warrant for the arrest of his wife, whom he charged with having thrashed and driven him out of his house. Failing in his ap-plication, he made a like request of Justice Goddard, with

The little steamer Atherton, the property of Mr. Henry, private Secretary to the President, has now been thorough y repaired, and will make a trip to the mouth of the Po

tomac on Saturday next.

The travel across the Long Bridge has been quite brisk since its opening. The western draw has not yet been fixed. The work of repairing it, it is stated, will be commenced on Wednesday next, and Mr. Church, who has the ontract, states that the draw will be so far finished in three days as to admit of the passage of vehicles. From this it will be seen that travel across the bridge will only be suspended for three days.

A suggestion has been made to erect in this city of bronze statue of Ben. Franklin, the philosopher, the stat man, and the sage.

Several petty cases were disposed of yesterday in the There will be music this evening at the President's

have been thoroughly repaired and renovated, and will soon be ready for extensive operation. The steamer Maryland arrived here yesterday at one

'clock on her return from Norfolk, having performed her first regular trip at the rate of ten miles an hour, including stoppages, and with entire satisfaction to her passengers both ways. She brought up a considerable quantity of fish and vegetables.

SEDGEWICK ON STATUTORY AND CONSTI-tutional law. 1 vol., 8vo. Just published. July 11 FRANCK TAYLOR.

TEACHER.—A graduate of a New England college, who is at present tator in the institution where he graduated, wishes to procure a desirable position South as teacher. The ferm of his present engagement will expire about the middle of August. The best of references will be given. Please address Totor, Middlebury, Vermont.

FASHIONABLE PARASOLS AT COST.—Daniel Pierce, unbrella maker, No. 257 Pennsylvania avenue, between 12th and 13th streets, wishing to sell his stock of parasals before the season expires, will sell them at cost. A general assertment of silk and gingham umbrellas at very reduced prices. Repairs promptly dane. South side Pean, arenue, between 12th and 13th streets. July 38

WANTED.—By a graduate of Union College statation to teach mathematics. The applicant has had three neer, Enfeld, Tompkins county, New York.

BY TELEGRAPH

Discharged from Custody

Cincinnati, July 10.—Judge Leavitt yesterday dis-charged the United States deputy marshal and his assist-ants from the custody of the sheriff of Clark county, who held the parties for resisting him in the discharge of his duties.

Markets.

New York, July 10.—Cotton is firm—sales of 250 bales. Flour is steady—sales of 8,000 barrels; State, \$6 20 a \$6 45; Ohio, \$6 60 a \$6 80; southern, \$7 a \$7 40. Wheat is unchanged—sales of 6,000 bushels; Chicago spring, \$1 50; Tennessee white, \$2 a \$2 50. Corn is firm—sales of 25,000 bushels; mixed, \$4 cents. Mess pork is quiet at \$22 85. Beef is unchanged at \$16 50 a \$17 for Chicago repacked. Lard is quiet at 14 a 14½ cents. Whiskey is heavy at 33 cents for Ohio. Coffee is quiet. Rio, 11 a 12 cents. Sugar is lower—Muscovado, 9½ a 10½ cents. Molasses is unchanged. Spirits turpentine firm at 48 cents. Rosin is steady at \$1 95. Rice is quiet at 5½ cents. Freights are inactive.

Mutual Life Insurance Company of Connecticut, Capital, \$2,454,000. Annual dividend on life policies, 40 per cen

Ninety eight families were relieved during 1866 by paying \$214,906. Statements of the company's operations furnished. Those who introd at other agencies, and have removed to this city, can have their olicies renewed through MICH. NOURSE, Agent, No. 461 13th street

Modern Languages.

PROFESSOR DANIEL E. GROUX, having returned to Washington with the intention to reside permanently in the capital of the United States, offers his services to the clerks and other employees of government, or any other persons who wish to acquire a correct pronunciation and grammatical instruction in the French, Spanish, and German languages. Wishing to be as reasonable in his charges as he has formerly been during his five years' sky in Washington, he will begin a summer course in either of these languages at moderate prices. Persons whishing to join these classes are requested to leave their names with Mr. D. S. Dyson, Pharmaceutist, No. 268 Pennylyania avenue.

Colleges or other scholastic institutions who wish to secure in advance the services of an efficient toacher, one who comes back to Washington from Europe with the highest testimonials, will do well to address a line to Prof. Daniel E. Groux, post office Washington, D. C.

The subscriber would take great pleasure in instructing select private classes, formed in particular neighborhoods, by either ladies or gentlemen.

F street, between 13th and 14th streets,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS popular and fashionable hotel has been thortoghly repaired and furnished with new and superior furniture, it contains over one hundred rooms, and has all the requisites of a first-class house.

The proprietors have provided a coach, which will be at the railroad depot and steamboat hunding at every arrival for the conveyance of June 29.

Washington Branch Railroad.

FROM Washington at 6, a. m., connecting at Relay with trains for the West, and at Baltimore with those for Philadelphia and New York.

At 8.30, a. m., for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Now York.

At 3, p. m., for Baltimore and Norfolk, and at Relay with Frederick train.

Express at 4.20, p. m., at Relay for the West, and for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

On Sunday at 7, a. m., and 4.20, p. m.

At 4.15 and 9.15, a. m., and 4.29, p. m.

From Baltimore for Washington.

At 4.15 and 9.15, a. m., and at 3 and 5.15, p. m.

On Sunday at 4.15, a. m., and 5.15, p. m.

T. H. PARSONS, Agent.

United States Patent Office,

Washington, July 4, 1857.

On the petition of Henry Burden, of Troy, New the 14th of September, 1843, for an improvement in "machinery for making horse shoes" for seven years from the expiration of said pattent, which takes place on the 14th day of September, 1857—It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 7th of September 1851, at 12 o'clock, in.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought soft to be granted.

Tensons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony lifed by either party to be use? at the said hearing must be taken and, transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

ance with the rules of the onice, which will be closed on the 27th of August; depositions, and other papers relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Union, Intelligencer, and Evening Star, Washington, B. C., Bepublican, Buttimore, Md.; Union and Patriot, Harrisburgh, Pa.; Lully News, New York, New York; and Post, Boston, Mass., once a week for three successive weeks previous to the 7th of September next, the day of hearing.

Child, MASON, Commissioner of Patents.

F. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice. July 7—Lawaw

FOR SALE, very valuable real estate on Pennsylvania avenue.—The property adjoining on the east, the vacant tot at corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 15th street. It from to a 30-feet alley.

Further particulars, terms, &c., made known on application to KELLER & McKENNEY.

Lith street. composite Treasury Department.

THIS favorite summer hotel is now open for the reception of guests. The house is delightfully situated at the mouth of the river Thames, on Long Island Sound. It is elegantly formished, and possesses superior advantages for sea-bathing, sailing, or fishing. It is easy of access from New York or Basion by steambast or railroad, and has every facility fur exceeds and amusement. The subscriber assures all those whe may favor him with their patronage that avery effort will be made to promote their pleasure and comfort.

J. G. PACKARD, Superintendent, June 30—d3w

Office of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, THE annual meeting of stockholders of The Magnetic Telegraph Company, or the election of officers of said company, to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed of interest to the company, will be held at the company's office on Thursday, the 9th day of July, 1857, at 12 o'clock, m., of said day.

JUNE 24—Law316

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Office No. 12, Louisiana avenue

Benn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Cupital \$700,000 Charter perpetual!

A LL the profits divided amongst the policy hold-easers every year. Descriptive pamphiets, blank forms of appli-cations, and every information on the subject of moutal life insurance fornished on application, without charge, personally or by mail. Agont for Washington JOHN RIGGLES, Northwest corner of Penn. avenue and 17th street. Washington Branch Railroad.

ON and after Sunday, 14th June, the express train which now starts at 4.30 will leave at 4.20, p. m., commencing on same day.

A train will leave Washington at 7, a. m., and Baltimore at 5.16, p. m. Other trains run as heretofore.

June 13—1w

T. H. PAISONS, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, July number. Hood's Poetical Works; 2 vols., blue and gold, \$1 50; Campbell's Poetical Works; 1 vol., blue and gold, 75 cents—new and elegant poetics editions.

Ocean and River Gardens; the History of the Maine Aquarium, and the best methods now adopted for its establishment and preservation by H. Noel Humphreys. Beaulifully illustrated by colored engravings. Si 25.

Just received at TAYLOR & MAURY'S Bookstore, near 6th st

STOCQUELER'S BRITISH SOLDIER; an anec tal history of the British army. I vol. London, 1857. \$1 Billiards, in Theory and Practice; by Capt. Crawley. I vol. 1 don, 1857. With 32 engravings. \$1 28.

One Hundred Old Glees, Rounds, and Catches, with music, won and plano-forte accompaniments. I vol. London, 1857. cents.

Hardwicke's Peerage for 1867. I vol. 37 cents. Hardwicke's Baronetinge for 1867. I vol. 37 cents. Cyclopesin of Universal History. I vol. London, 1857. Cyclopesin of Universal History. I vol. London, 1857. Universal Detionary of the English, French, Italian, and seerma Languages. I vol. London, 1857.

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Fashionable Dry Goods in New York. N immense assortment of seasonable fabrics con-stantly on hand; also, a full and

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INVITE the attention of dealers and consumers to their large stock of printing, writing, wrapping, and all other kinds of paper, which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices. May 26—1y*

The assets of this company amount to nearly four millions or pollars, and are entirely cash, of which three millions is mandred thousand dollars are invested on bond and mortgage on real estate in the city and State of New York valued at nine million of dollars.

The entire profits, already amount thousand dollars are not set of the profits of the control of the c

S. C. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Safes.

THE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and suding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extonsive ware malesslearoup on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Marray street, opposite the City Itall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive culargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and largelar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry.

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Pensions, paténs, and bounties speedily obtained, All kinds of law business successfully prosecuted. Special attention paid to Court of Claims business. May 26—6m

We would call attention to the card of Wm. Graudin, esq., who is commissioner for most of the States and Territories, and is also commissioner in the United States Court of Claims. Colonel Grandin is thoroughly conversant with business connected with the departments at Washington and the practice of the United States Court of Claims.

[New York Daily News.

Will be published on the 25th of June THE IMPENDING CRISIS OF THE SOUTH—HOW TO MEET IT. BY HINTON ROWAN HELPER.

American Gothic and Brass-Foil Roofing. INVENTED BY EUGENIO LATILLA. ARCHITECT, M. S. B. A , &c. DESIGNS made for concrete churches, villas, cot-tages, and farm buildings. Office, Gothica, near Chappaqua, June 17—dif

Washington Insurance Company.

CHARTERED BY CONGRESS.

G. D. HARRION, Secretary. May 29—dly

ROR SALE OR RENT.—That desirable brick dwelling-house situated on the east side, of Congress street, near Road street, on Georgetown Heights. The house contains ton rooms, including the kitchen and all necessary out-buildings. It is surrounded by a lot 150 feet front by 240 feet deep, with a 30-box alley running the whole length of the south side of the same.

Alforing the above property I have several fine building loss, which will sell on reasonable terms. Title indisputable, and immediate passession gives.

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William Grandin. OUNSKLIOR-AT-LAW AND UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS COMMESSIONER,

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THIS Company is now prepared to receive applications for insurance on buildings, merebandseo, &c., at the usual city rates, without any charge for policy, at their office, corner of Tenth street and Penn. avenue, ever the Washington City Savings

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OST—On Thursday evening, the 28th instant, a long white lace searf. The finder shall be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 430 Fifteenth street.

May 30—if [Star.]

WILLARD'S HOTEL, J. C. & H. A. Willard Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C.